

**Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region to incorporate the
San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL**

Adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on [Insert Date].

Amendments:

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Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Summaries

Add:

7-20 San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL

This TMDL was adopted by

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on [Insert Date].

This TMDL was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on [Insert Date].

The Office of Administrative Law on [Insert Date].

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on [Insert Date].

The elements of the TMDL are presented in Table 7-20.1 and the Implementation Plan in Table 7-20.2

Table 7-20.1 San Gabriel River and Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL: Elements

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| <i>Problem Statement</i> | <p>Segments of the San Gabriel River and its tributaries are on the Clean Water Act section 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies for copper, lead, zinc, and selenium. The constituents subject to this TMDL are toxic pollutants, and the existing water quality objectives for these constituents reflect national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited. When one of the constituents subject to this TMDL is present at levels exceeding the existing numeric objectives, then the receiving water is toxic. The beneficial uses impaired by metals and selenium in the San Gabriel River and its tributaries are those associated with aquatic life and water supply, including wildlife habitat, rare, threatened or endangered species, warm freshwater habitat, wetlands, and groundwater recharge. TMDLs are developed for reaches on the 303(d) list and for reaches where recent data indicate additional impairments. Addressing the impairing metals and selenium throughout the San Gabriel River watershed will ensure that they do not contribute to impairments elsewhere in the watershed. Metals and selenium allocations are therefore developed for upstream reaches and tributaries that drain to impaired reaches.</p> <p>These TMDLs address dry-weather impairments of copper in the Estuary and selenium in San Jose Creek Reach 1 and wet-weather impairments of lead in San Gabriel River Reach 2 and copper, lead, and zinc in Coyote Creek.</p> |
| <i>Numeric Target</i> <i>(Interpretation of the numeric water quality objective, used to calculate the waste load allocations)</i> | <p>Numeric targets for the TMDL are based on California Toxics Rule (CTR) criteria. Separate numeric targets are developed for dry and wet weather. In San Gabriel River Reach 2, the delineation between dry and wet weather occurs when the maximum daily flow at USGS station 11085000 is 260 cfs. In Coyote Creek, the delineation between dry and wet weather occurs when the maximum daily flow at LACDPW flow gauge station F354-R is 156 cfs.</p> <p>Dry-weather numeric targets are based on chronic CTR criteria and wet weather numeric targets are based on acute CTR criteria. Saltwater targets are developed for the Estuary and freshwater targets are developed for all other reaches. Freshwater numeric targets (except selenium) are adjusted for reach specific hardness using median hardness values. CTR default conversion factors are used to convert dissolved CTR criteria for copper, lead, and zinc into numeric targets expressed in terms of total recoverable metals to address the potential for dissolution of particulate metals in the receiving water. Attainment of numeric targets expressed as total recoverable metals will ensure attainment of the dissolved CTR criteria. The CTR criterion for selenium is already expressed as total recoverable metals.</p> |

| Element | Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions | | | |
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| | Dry-weather Numeric Targets (µg/L total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | Copper | | Selenium | |
| | San Jose Creek Reach 1 | -- | 5 | |
| | San Gabriel River Estuary | 3.7 | -- | |
| | Wet-weather Numeric Targets (µg/L total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | Copper | Lead | Zinc | |
| | San Gabriel Reach 2 | -- | 166 | -- |
| | Coyote Creek | 15 | 87 | 125 |
| Source Analysis | <p>There are significant differences in the sources of metals and selenium loading during dry and wet weather. Wet-weather flow is comprised mostly of storm water runoff and is the dominant source of annual metals loading to the river. This storm water flow is permitted through three municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permits, a separate Caltrans MS4 permit, a general construction storm water permit, and a general industrial storm water permit. (MS4, Caltrans, general industrial, and general construction permits are hereafter referred to as storm water permittees.) During dry weather, flows are significantly lower, with dry-weather urban runoff through storm drains, water reclamation plants (WRPs), power plants, and other point source discharges as major sources. The power plants are the dominant sources of flow and copper loading to the Estuary during dry weather.</p> <p>Nonpoint sources may include tributaries that drain the open space areas of the watershed. Direct atmospheric deposition of metals on the river is also a small source. Indirect atmospheric deposition on the land surface that is washed off during storms is a larger source and is accounted for in the estimates of the storm water loading. Once metals are deposited on land under the jurisdiction of a storm water permittee, they are within a permittee’s control and responsibility. The TMDL Implementation Plan includes special studies to address atmospheric deposition and open space sources.</p> <p>A portion of the San Gabriel River watershed (upper Coyote Creek) is located in Orange County and is under the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. Sources in Orange County are assigned allocations in order to meet TMDLs.</p> | | | |
| Loading Capacity | <p>Dry-weather TMDLs are assigned for selenium in San Jose Creek Reach 1 and copper in the Estuary. The dry-weather loading capacity for San Jose Creek Reach 1 is 0.232 kg/day, which is the product of the numeric target for selenium and the median non-WRP flow. In the Estuary, ocean water provides no assimilative capacity during the critical condition because it is displaced by the power plant flow. The concentration of copper in the Estuary is therefore a direct function of</p> | | | |

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| | upstream and direct sources. | | | |
| | Dry-weather allocations are assigned to sources in San Jose Creek Reaches 1 and 2 to meet the selenium TMDL in Reach 1. Dry-weather allocations are assigned to sources in the Estuary, San Gabriel River Reach 1, and Coyote Creek to meet the copper TMDL in the Estuary. | | | |
| | Wet-weather TMDLs are assigned for lead in San Gabriel River Reach 2 and copper, lead, and zinc in Coyote Creek. Wet-weather loading capacities are equal to daily storm volumes multiplied by the wet-weather numeric target for each metal. | | | |
| | Wet-weather Loading Capacities (kg/day total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | | Copper | Lead | Zinc |
| | San Gabriel River Reach 2 | -- | Daily storm volume x 166 µg/L | -- |
| Coyote Creek | Daily storm volume x 15 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 87 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 125 µg/L | |
| | Wet-weather allocations are assigned to all upstream reaches and tributaries of San Gabriel River Reach 2 and Coyote Creek. | | | |
| Load Allocations (for nonpoint sources) | Dry Weather | | | |
| | Dry-weather load allocations for direct atmospheric deposition of copper to the Estuary, Reach 1, and Coyote Creek are based on previous studies and allocated based on the amount of surface water in these subwatersheds. No value for direct deposition of selenium is available; therefore, a load allocation of zero is assigned to San Jose Creek Reach 1 and Reach 2. | | | |
| | Dry-weather load allocations for open space are equal to the percent area of open space not served by storm drains multiplied by loading capacities. The amount of open space not served by storm drains in the San Jose Creek Reach 1 and Reach 2 subwatersheds (1.8%) is multiplied by the selenium loading capacity of 0.232 kg/day. All open space in the Estuary, Reach 1, and Coyote Creek subwatersheds is served by storm drains; thus, the load allocation for open space is zero. | | | |
| | Dry-weather Load Allocations (kg/day total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | Copper Direct Air | Copper Open Space | Selenium Direct Air | Selenium Open Space |
| San Jose Creek Reach 1 and 2 | -- | -- | 0 | 0.0042 |
| San Gabriel Estuary | 7.75x10 ⁻⁴ | 0 | -- | -- |
| San Gabriel Reach 1 | 2.7x10 ⁻³ | 0 | -- | -- |
| Coyote Creek | 2.0x10 ⁻³ | 0 | -- | -- |

| Element | Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions | | |
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| | Wet Weather | | |
| | Wet-weather load allocations for direct atmospheric deposition are equal to the percent area of surface water multiplied by the loading capacities. Approximately 0.4% of the watershed draining to San Gabriel River Reach 2 is comprised of water and approximately 0.2% of the watershed draining to Coyote Creek is comprised of water. | | |
| | Wet-weather open space load allocations are equal to the percent area of open space not served by storm drains multiplied by the loading capacities. Because all open space in the Coyote Creek subwatershed is served by storm drains, the load allocation for open space is zero. Approximately 48% of the San Gabriel River watershed that drains to Reach 2 is open space not served by storm drains. | | |
| | Wet-weather Load Allocations (kg/day total recoverable metals) | | |
| | | Direct Air | Open Space |
| | San Gabriel River Reach 2 and upstream reaches and tributaries | | |
| | Lead | Daily storm volume x 0.6 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 79 µg/L |
| | Coyote Creek and tributaries | | |
| | Copper | Daily storm volume x 0.03 µg/L | 0 |
| | Lead | Daily storm volume x 0.2 µg/L | 0 |
| Zinc | Daily storm volume x 0. 3 µg/L | 0 | |
| Waste Load Allocations (for point sources) | Dry Weather | | |
| | Non-storm water program point sources (including WRPs and power plants) that discharge to the Estuary, Reach 1, and Coyote Creek are assigned concentration-based waste load allocations (WLA). The WLAs for discharges to Reach 1 and Coyote Creek are based on freshwater criteria and upstream hardness values, resulting in copper allocations equal to 18 µg/L for Reach 1 and 20 µg/L for Coyote Creek. Direct discharges to the Estuary receive a WLA of 3.1 µg/L in order to meet the numeric target while accounting for the relative flow of the power plants and upstream sources. The Implementation Plan includes special studies to assess the effect of upstream discharges on water quality and beneficial uses in the Estuary. | | |
| | The storm water permittees in Reach 1 receive the same concentration-based WLA assigned to the non-storm water discharges because there is | | |

| Element | Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions | | | |
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| | insufficient non-WRP flow to calculate a mass-based allocation in this reach. The storm water permittees in Coyote Creek receive a WLA equal to the concentration-based allocation multiplied by the median non-WRP flow, minus the load allocations for nonpoint sources. The storm water permittees that discharge directly to the Estuary have a concentration-based WLA equal to the Estuary numeric target. | | | |
| | Dry-weather Copper WLAs for the Estuary, Reach 1, and Coyote Creek (total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | | Non-Storm Water Program Point Sources (µg/L) | Upstream Allowable Load (kg/day) | Storm Water Permittees (kg/day) |
| | Estuary | 3.1* | -- | -- |
| | San Gabriel Reach 1 | 18* | -- | -- |
| | Coyote Creek | 20 | 0.943 | 0.941 |
| | *Also applies to storm water permittees in these reaches | | | |
| | The WLAs for the non-storm water program point sources in San Jose Creek Reach 1 and Reach 2 (including WRPs) are equal to the numeric target for selenium. The storm water permittees receive a WLA equal to the loading capacity minus the load allocations for direct air and open space. | | | |
| | Dry-weather Selenium WLAs for San Jose Creek Reach 1 and Reach 2 (total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | | Non-Storm Water Program Point Sources (µg/L) | Loading Capacity (kg/day) | Storm Water Permittees (kg/day) |
| San Jose Creek Reach 1 and 2 | 5 | 0.232 | 0.228 | |
| The dry-weather WLAs for storm water permittees are shared by the MS4 and Caltrans permittees because there is not enough data on the relative extent of MS4 and Caltrans areas. A zero WLA is assigned to the industrial and construction stormwater permits during dry weather. Non-storm water discharges are already prohibited or restricted by existing general permits. | | | | |
| Wet Weather | | | | |
| Non-storm water program point sources (including WRPs) are assigned concentration-based WLAs equal to wet-weather numeric targets. | | | | |

| Element | Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions | | | |
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| | Wet-weather Non-storm Water Program Point Source WLAs (kg/day total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | | Copper | Lead | Zinc |
| | San Gabriel River Reach 2 and upstream reaches and tributaries | -- | 166 µg/L | -- |
| | Coyote Creek and tributaries | 15 µg/L | 87 µg/L | 125 µg/L |
| | The combined wet-weather WLAs for storm water permittees are equal to the loading capacities minus the load allocations for open space and direct air deposition. | | | |
| | Wet-weather Storm Water Permittee WLAs (kg/day total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | | Copper | Lead | Zinc |
| | San Gabriel River Reach 2 and upstream reaches and tributaries | -- | Daily storm volume x 86.4 µg/L | -- |
| | Coyote Creek and tributaries | Daily storm volume x 14.97 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 86.8 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 124.7 µg/L |
| | The combined storm water permittee WLAs are further allocated to the general industrial, general construction, MS4 and Caltrans permits based on their percent area of the developed portion of the watershed. The MS4 permittees and Caltrans share a WLA because there is not enough data on the relative extent of MS4 and Caltrans areas. | | | |
| | Wet-weather MS4 and Caltrans Permittees WLAs (kg/day total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | | Copper | Lead | Zinc |
| | San Gabriel River Reach 2 and upstream reaches and tributaries | -- | Daily storm volume x 82 µg/L | -- |
| | Coyote Creek and tributaries | Daily storm volume x 13.7 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 79.5 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 114.2 µg/L |

| Element | Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions | | | |
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| | Wet-weather General Industrial Permittees WLAs (kg/day total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | | Copper | Lead | Zinc |
| | San Gabriel River Reach 2 and upstream reaches and tributaries | -- | Daily storm volume x 3.6 µg/L | -- |
| | Coyote Creek and tributaries | Daily storm volume x 0.5 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 3.0 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 4.3 µg/L |
| | Wet-weather General Construction Permittees WLAs (kg/day total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | | Copper | Lead | Zinc |
| | San Gabriel River Reach 2 and upstream reaches and tributaries | -- | Daily storm volume x 1.24 µg/L | -- |
| | Coyote Creek and tributaries | Daily storm volume x 0.7 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 4.3 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 6.2 µg/L |
| | Each enrollee under the general industrial and construction storm water permits receives a WLA on a per acre basis. | | | |
| | Wet-weather WLAs for Enrollees Under the General Construction or Industrial Permits (kg/day/acre total recoverable metals) | | | |
| | | Copper | Lead | Zinc |
| | San Gabriel River Reach 2 and upstream reaches and tributaries | -- | Daily storm volume x 0.56 µg/L | -- |
| | Coyote Creek and tributaries | Daily storm volume x 0.12 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 0.70 µg/L | Daily storm volume x 1.01 µg/L |
| Margin of Safety | A margin of safety accounts for any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between pollutant loads and water quality. There is little uncertainty in the development of these TMDLs because they are simply equal to the numeric targets multiplied by the median flow or mean low tide in dry weather and the numeric targets multiplied by actual flow in wet-weather. The primary sources of uncertainty are related to assumptions made in developing numeric targets. The use of default conversion factors is an implicitly conservative assumption, which is applied to the margin of safety. Conversion factors are defined as the fraction of dissolved metals divided by the total metals concentration. The default conversion factors overestimate the fraction of copper in the dissolved form. When the CTR criteria expressed as | | | |

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| | <p>dissolved metals are divided by conversion factors to convert to obtain numeric targets expressed as total recoverable metals, the resulting dry- and wet-weather targets are underestimated. This underestimation is applied to the margin of safety.</p> |
| Implementation | <p>The regulatory mechanisms used to implement the TMDL will include the Los Angeles County MS4, the City of Long Beach MS4, The Orange County MS4, the Caltrans storm water permit, major NPDES permits, minor NPDES permits, general NPDES permits, general industrial storm water NPDES permits, and general construction storm water NPDES permits. Nonpoint sources will be regulated through the authority contained in sections 13263 and 13269 of the Water Code and in conformance with the State Water Resources Control Board's Nonpoint Source Implementation and Enforcement Policy (May 2004). Each NPDES permit assigned a WLA shall be reopened or amended at reissuance, in accordance with applicable laws, to incorporate effluent limitations that implement the applicable WLAs as permit requirements.</p> <p>The Regional Board shall reconsider this TMDL five years after its effective date based on additional data obtained from special studies. Table 7-20.2 presents the implementation schedule for the responsible permittees.</p> <p>WRPs, power plants, and other non-storm water program NPDES permits</p> <p>Permit writers may translate applicable WLAs into effluent limits for the major, minor and general NPDES permits by applying the effluent limitation procedures in Section 1.4 of the State Water Resources Control Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (2000) or other applicable engineering practices authorized under federal regulations. Compliance schedules may be established in individual NPDES permits, at Regional Board discretion, allowing up to 5 years within a permit cycle to achieve compliance. Compliance schedules may not be established in general NPDES permits. A discharger that cannot comply immediately with effluent limitations specified to implement WLAs will be required to apply for an individual permit in order to demonstrate the need for a compliance schedule.</p> <p>Permittees that hold individual NPDES permits and solely discharge storm water may be allowed (at Regional Board discretion) compliance schedules up to 9 years from the effective date of the TMDL to achieve compliance with final WLAs.</p> <p>General industrial storm water permits</p> <p>WLAs will be incorporated into the State Board general permit upon renewal or into a watershed-specific general permit developed by the Regional Board.</p> |

| Element | Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions |
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| | <p data-bbox="586 226 927 258"><u>Dry-weather implementation</u></p> <p data-bbox="586 281 1435 485">Non-storm water flows authorized by NPDES Permit No. CAS000001, or any successor permit, are exempt from the dry-weather WLA equal to zero. Instead, these authorized non-storm water flows shall meet the reach-specific concentration-based WLAs assigned to the non-storm water permits. The zero dry-weather WLA applies to unauthorized non-storm water flows, which are prohibited by Permit No. CAS000001.</p> <p data-bbox="586 506 1435 669">It is anticipated that the dry-weather WLAs will be implemented by requiring improved best management practices (BMPs) to eliminate the discharge of non-storm water flows. Permit writers must provide adequate justification and documentation to demonstrate that specified BMPs are expected to result in attainment of the numeric WLAs.</p> <p data-bbox="586 693 927 724"><u>Wet-weather implementation</u></p> <p data-bbox="586 747 1435 1047">General industrial storm water permittees are allowed interim wet-weather concentration-based WLAs for copper equal to 63.6 µg/L. This is based on the copper benchmark contained in EPA's Storm Water Multi-sector General Permit for Industrial Activities. The interim WLAs apply to all industry sectors and apply for a period not to exceed nine years from the effective date of the TMDL. Interim WLAs are not required for lead or zinc because EPA benchmarks for these metals are lower than the TMDL WLAs. Permittees are required to meet final lead and zinc WLAs four years from the effective date of the TMDL.</p> <p data-bbox="586 1071 1435 1572">In the first four years from the effective date of the TMDL, interim copper and final lead and zinc WLAs will not be interpreted as enforceable permit conditions. If monitoring demonstrates that interim copper and final lead and zinc WLAs are being exceeded, the permittee shall evaluate existing and potential BMPs, including structural BMPs, and implement any necessary BMP improvements. It is anticipated that monitoring results and any necessary BMP improvements would occur as part of an annual reporting process. After four years from the effective date of the TMDL, interim copper and final lead and zinc WLAs shall be translated into enforceable permit conditions. Compliance with permit conditions may be demonstrated through the installation, maintenance, and monitoring of Regional Board-approved BMPs. If this method of compliance is chosen, permit writers must provide adequate justification and documentation to demonstrate that BMPs are expected to result in attainment of interim WLAs.</p> <p data-bbox="586 1596 1435 1860">The general industrial storm water permits shall achieve final copper wet-weather WLAs no later than nine years from the effective date of the TMDL, which shall be expressed as NPDES water quality-based effluent limitations. Effluent limitations may be expressed as permit conditions, such as the installation, maintenance, and monitoring of Regional Board-approved BMPs if adequate justification and documentation demonstrate that BMPs are expected to result in attainment of WLAs.</p> |

| Element | Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions |
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| | <p data-bbox="586 226 1110 262">General construction storm water permits</p> <p data-bbox="586 283 1435 380">WLAs will be incorporated into the State Board general permit upon renewal or into a watershed-specific general permit developed by the Regional Board.</p> <p data-bbox="586 405 927 436"><u>Dry-weather implementation</u></p> <p data-bbox="586 459 1435 825">Non-storm water flows authorized by the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (NPDES Permit No. CAS000002), or any successor permit, are exempt from the dry-weather WLA equal to zero as long as they comply with the provisions of sections C.3. and A.9 of the Order No. 99-08 DWQ, which state that these authorized non-storm discharges shall be (1) infeasible to eliminate (2) comply with BMPs as described in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan prepared by the permittee, and (3) not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards, or comparable provisions in any successor order. Unauthorized non-storm water flows are already prohibited by Permit No. CAS000002.</p> <p data-bbox="586 850 927 882"><u>Wet-weather implementation</u></p> <p data-bbox="586 905 1435 1402">Within six years of the effective date of the TMDL, the construction industry will submit the results of BMP effectiveness studies to determine BMPs that will achieve compliance with the final WLAs assigned to construction storm water permittees. Regional Board staff will bring the recommended BMPs before the Regional Board for consideration within seven years of the effective date of the TMDL. General construction storm water permittees will be considered in compliance with final WLAs if they implement these Regional Board approved BMPs. All permittees must implement the approved BMPs within eight years of the effective date of the TMDL. If no effectiveness studies are conducted and no BMPs are approved by the Regional Board within seven years of the effective date of the TMDL, each general construction storm water permit holder will be subject to site-specific BMPs and monitoring requirements to demonstrate compliance with final WLAs.</p> <p data-bbox="586 1428 919 1459">MS4 and Caltrans permits</p> <p data-bbox="586 1482 1435 1717">The shared allocations apply to the Caltrans permit and all NPDES-regulated municipal storm water discharges in the San Gabriel River watershed, including municipalities enrolled under the Los Angeles County MS4 permit, the City of Long Beach MS4 permit, and the Orange County MS4 permit. Permittees may incorporate into jurisdictional groups to better coordinate compliance and monitoring efforts upon approval by the Executive Officer.</p> <p data-bbox="586 1740 1435 1902">For the dry-weather condition, mass-based WLAs will be incorporated into these or other NPDES permits. Applicable CTR limits are being met most of the time during dry weather. Due to the expense of obtaining accurate flow measurements required for calculating loads, concentration-based permit limits equal to the dry-weather WLAs</p> |

| Element | Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions |
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| | <p>assigned to the POTWs, power plants, and other non-storm water program NPDES permits may apply to MS4 and Caltrans permittees during dry weather. For the wet-weather condition, mass-based WLAs will be incorporated into NPDES permits as mass-based permit limits.</p> <p>The implementation schedule for the MS4 and Caltrans storm water permits shall consist of a phased approach. Permittees shall demonstrate TMDL effectiveness in prescribed percentages of the watershed, with dry-weather TMDLs achieved within 10 years and wet-weather TMDLs achieved in 15 years. The implementation period may be extended, upon Regional Board approval if an integrated water resources approach is employed and permittees demonstrate the need for an extended schedule.</p> <p>Each municipality and permittee will be required to meet the WLAs shared by the MS4 and Caltrans permittees at the designated TMDL effectiveness monitoring points. A combination of non-structural and structural BMPs may be used to achieve compliance with the WLAs. The administrative record and the fact sheets for the MS4 and Caltrans permits must provide reasonable assurance that the BMPs selected will be sufficient to implement the WLAs. Reductions to be achieved by each BMP shall be documented and sufficient monitoring shall be put in place to verify that the desired reductions are achieved. The permits shall also provide a mechanism to make adjustments to the required BMPs as necessary to ensure their adequate performance.</p> |
| <i>Seasonal Variations and Critical Conditions</i> | <p>Seasonal variations are addressed by developing separate TMDLs and allocations for dry weather and wet weather.</p> <p>For dry weather, the critical flow for San Jose Creek is established from the long-term flow records (1990-2005) generated by stream gages in the creek. The median dry-weather non-WRP flow is selected as the critical flow since most of the flow is from effluent, which results in a relatively stable dry-weather flow condition. The critical condition for the Estuary is equal to the volume of water in the Estuary at low tide, which is the condition when there is the least amount of assimilative capacity in the Estuary.</p> <p>Wet-weather loading capacities and allocations vary by storm. Given this variability in storm water flows, no justification was found for selecting a particular sized storm as the critical condition.</p> |
| <i>Monitoring and Special Studies</i> | <p>Monitoring is necessary to assess the condition of the San Gabriel River and its tributaries and to assess the on-going effectiveness of efforts by dischargers to reduce metals loading to the river. Special studies may provide additional data, new or alternative sources, and revised scientific assumptions. The monitoring programs, reports, and studies will be developed in response to subsequent orders issued by the Executive Officer.</p> |

| Element | Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions |
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| | <p data-bbox="586 233 846 260">Ambient Monitoring</p> <p data-bbox="586 285 1435 716">An ambient monitoring program is necessary to assess water quality throughout the San Gabriel River and its tributaries. The MS4 and Caltrans NPDES permittees are jointly responsible for implementing the ambient monitoring program. The responsible agencies shall sample for total recoverable metals, dissolved metals, and hardness once per month at each proposed ambient monitoring location until at least year five when the TMDL is reconsidered. The ambient monitoring program shall contain monitoring in all reaches and major tributaries of the San Gabriel River, including but not limited to additional dry- and wet-weather monitoring in the San Gabriel River upper reaches and Walnut Creek, additional dry-weather monitoring in San Gabriel River Reach 2, and additional wet-weather monitoring in San Jose Creek, San Gabriel River Reach 1 and the Estuary.</p> <p data-bbox="586 741 997 768">TMDL Effectiveness Monitoring</p> <p data-bbox="586 793 1435 1094">TMDL effectiveness monitoring requirements for implementation will be specified in NPDES permits for POTWs, power plants, and other non-storm water NPDES permits. The permits should specify the monitoring necessary to determine if the WLAs are achieved. For the POTWs and power plants, daily and monthly effluent monitoring requirements will be developed to ensure compliance with WLAs. Receiving water monitoring requirements in the existing permits to assess impact of the POTWs and power plants will not change as a result of this TMDL.</p> <p data-bbox="586 1119 1435 1514">The general industrial storm water permit shall contain a model monitoring and reporting program to evaluate BMP effectiveness. A permittee enrolled under the general industrial permit shall have the choice of conducting individual monitoring based on the model program or participating in a group monitoring effort. A group monitoring effort will not only assess individual compliance, but will assess the effectiveness of chosen BMPs to reduce pollutant loading on an industry-wide or permit category basis. MS4 permittees are encouraged to take the lead in group monitoring efforts for industrial and facilities within their jurisdiction because compliance with WLAs by these facilities will translate to reductions in metals loads to the MS4 system.</p> <p data-bbox="586 1539 1435 1808">The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees are jointly responsible for assessing progress in reducing pollutant loads to achieve the dry- and wet-weather TMDLs. The permittees are required to submit for approval by the Executive Officer a coordinated monitoring plan that will demonstrate the effectiveness of the phased implementation schedule for this TMDL. Monitoring stations specified for the ambient monitoring program may also be used for TMDL effectiveness monitoring.</p> <p data-bbox="586 1833 1435 1892">The storm water NPDES permittees will be found to be effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs if the in-stream pollutant concentration</p> |

| Element | Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions |
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| | <p>or load at the first downstream effectiveness monitoring location is equal to or less than the corresponding concentration- or load-based WLA. Alternatively, effectiveness of the TMDL may be assessed at the storm drain outlet based on the numeric target for the receiving water. For storm drains that discharge to other storm drains, effectiveness will be based on the WLA for the ultimate receiving water for that storm drain system. The responsible agencies shall sample once per month during dry-weather conditions at each proposed TMDL effectiveness monitoring location. The final dry-weather monitoring stations shall be located in San Jose Creek Reach 1 and the Estuary.</p> <p>The storm water NPDES permittees will be found to be effectively meeting wet-weather WLAs if the load at the downstream monitoring location is equal to or less than the WLA. For practical purposes, this is when the EMC for a flow-weighted composite is less than or equal to the numeric target. Responsible agencies shall sample at least one wet-weather event per month in any month where flow meets wet-weather conditions (260 cfs in San Gabriel River Reach 2 and 156 cfs in Coyote Creek) and at least 4 wet-weather events total in a given storm season (November to March), unless there are fewer than 4 wet-weather events total, at each proposed TMDL effectiveness monitoring location. Final wet-weather TMDL effectiveness monitoring stations may be located at the existing Los Angeles County MS4 mass emission sites in San Gabriel Reach 2 and Coyote Creek.</p> <p>Special Studies</p> <p>Additional monitoring and special studies may be needed to evaluate the uncertainties and the assumptions made in development of this TMDL. The results of special studies may be used to reevaluate WLAs when the TMDL is reconsidered.</p> <p><u>Required Studies:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The San Jose Creek WRP, Los Coyotes WRP, Long Beach WRP, and the MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees that discharge to San Gabriel River Reach 1 and Coyote Creek are jointly responsible for conducting studies to assess the effect of upstream freshwater discharges on water quality and aquatic life beneficial uses in the Estuary. <p><u>Voluntary Studies:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Special studies may be warranted to evaluate the numeric targets. Studies on background concentrations of total recoverable vs. dissolved metals concentrations, total suspended solids, and organic carbon will help with the refinement of metals conversion factors. 3. Special studies are allowed to better characterize metals loading from open space and natural sources. Studies may also be developed to assess natural soils as a potential background source |

| Element | Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions |
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| | <p>of selenium in San Jose Creek Reach 1.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Studies should be considered to evaluate the potential contribution of atmospheric deposition to metals loading and sources of atmospheric deposition in the watershed. 5. Special studies should be considered to refine some of the assumptions used in the modeling for the linkage analysis - specifically, source representation in dry-weather, the relationship between total recoverable and dissolved metals in storm water, the assumption that metals loading are closely associated with suspended sediments, the accuracy and robustness of the potency factors, the uncertainties in the understanding sediment washoff and transport, and the representation of reservoirs, spreading grounds, and other hydromodifications in the watershed. 6. Special studies should be considered to evaluate the effectiveness of various structural and non-structural BMPs in removing metals and meeting WLAs. 7. A WER study may be warranted to calculate a site-specific copper objective for the Estuary. |

**Table 7-13.2 San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL:
Implementation Schedule**

| Date | Action |
|---|---|
| Effective date of TMDL | Regional Board permit writers shall incorporate WLAs into NPDES permits. WLAs will be implemented through NPDES permit limits in accordance with the implementation schedule contained herein, at the time of permit issuance, renewal, or re-opener. |
| 4 years after effective date of the TMDL | Responsible jurisdictions and agencies shall provide to the Los Angeles Regional Board results of the special studies. |
| 5 years after effective date of the TMDLs | The Los Angeles Regional Board shall reconsider this TMDL to re-evaluate the WLAs and the implementation schedule. |
| NON-STORM WATER PROGRAM NPDES PERMITS (INCLUDING POTWS AND POWER PLANTS) | |
| Upon permit issuance, renewal, or re-opener | The non-storm water program NPDES permits shall achieve WLAs, which shall be expressed as NPDES water quality-based effluent limitations specified in accordance with federal regulations and state policy on water quality control. Compliance schedules may allow up to 4 years in individual NPDES permits to meet permit requirements. Compliance schedules may not be established in general NPDES permits. Permittees that hold individual NPDES permits and solely discharge storm water may be allowed (at Regional Board discretion) compliance schedules up to 9 years from the effective date of the TMDL to achieve compliance with final WLAs. |
| GENERAL INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER PERMITS | |
| Upon permit issuance, renewal, or re-opener | The general industrial storm water permittees shall achieve dry-weather WLAs, which shall be expressed as NPDES water quality-based effluent limitations specified in accordance with federal regulations and state policy on water quality control. Effluent limitations may be expressed as permit conditions, such as the installation, maintenance, and monitoring of Regional Board-approved BMPs. Permittees shall begin to install and test BMPs to meet the interim copper wet-weather WLAs. BMP effectiveness monitoring will be implemented to determine progress in achieving interim copper wet-weather WLAs. |
| 4 years after effective date of the TMDLs | <p>The general industrial storm water permittees shall achieve interim copper WLAs. Permittees shall begin an iterative BMP process, including BMP effectiveness monitoring to achieve compliance with final copper WLAs.</p> <p>Permittees shall achieve final lead and zinc wet-weather WLAs, which shall be expressed as NPDES water quality-based effluent limitations. Effluent limitations may be expressed as permit conditions, such as the installation, maintenance, and monitoring of Regional Board-approved BMPs.</p> |

| Date | Action |
|--|---|
| 9 years after the effective date of TMDL | The general industrial storm water NPDES permittees shall achieve final copper wet-weather WLAs, which shall be expressed as NPDES water quality-based effluent limitations. Effluent limitations may be expressed as permit conditions, such as the installation, maintenance, and monitoring of Regional Board-approved BMPs. |
| GENERAL CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER PERMITS | |
| Upon permit issuance, renewal, or re-opener | Non-storm water flows not authorized by Order No. 99-08 DWQ, or any successor order, shall achieve dry-weather WLAs. WLAs shall be expressed as NPDES water quality-based effluent limitations specified in accordance with federal regulations and state policy on water quality control. Effluent limitations may be expressed as permit conditions, such as the installation, maintenance, and monitoring of Regional Board-approved BMPs. |
| Six years from the effective date of the TMDL | The construction industry will submit the results of wet-weather BMP effectiveness studies to the Los Angeles Regional Board for consideration. In the event that no effectiveness studies are conducted and no BMPs are approved, permittees shall be subject to site-specific BMPs and monitoring to demonstrate BMP effectiveness. |
| Seven years from the effective date of the TMDL | The Los Angeles Regional Board will consider results of the wet-weather BMP effectiveness studies and consider approval of BMPs. |
| Eight years from the effective date of the TMDL | All general construction storm water permittees shall implement Regional Board-approved BMPs. |
| MS4 AND CALTRANS STORM WATER PERMITS | |
| 15 months after the effective date of the TMDL | In response to an order issued by the Executive Officer, MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall submit a coordinated monitoring plan, to be approved by the Executive Officer, which includes both TMDL effectiveness monitoring and ambient monitoring. Ambient monitoring shall commence within six months of approval of the coordinated monitoring plan by the Executive Officer. |
| 4 years after effective date of TMDL (Draft Report) 4 ½ years after effective date of TMDL (Final Report) | MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall provide a written report to the Regional Board outlining the drainage areas to be addressed and how these areas will achieve compliance with the WLAs. The report shall include implementation methods, an implementation schedule, proposed milestones, and any revisions to the TMDL effectiveness monitoring plan. |
| 6 years after effective date of the TMDL* | The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall demonstrate that 50% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs and 25% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the wet-weather WLAs. |

| Date | Action |
|--|--|
| 8 years after effective date of the TMDL* | The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall demonstrate that 75% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs. |
| 10 years after effective date of the TMDL* | The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall demonstrate that 100% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs and 50% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the wet-weather WLAs. |
| 15 years after effective date of the TMDL | The MS4 and Caltrans storm water NPDES permittees shall demonstrate that 100% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting both the dry-weather and wet-weather WLAs. |

* Implementation schedule may be extended, upon Regional Board approval, if an integrated resources approach is employed and permittees demonstrate the need for an extended schedule.